

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

1 Managing volatile storage of information, such as executable
2 code within dynamic random access memory (DRAM) embedded within an
3 application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), includes systematically checking
4 the contents of the volatile memory during periods of extended inactivity.
5 Volatile memory checking routines may be initiated on the basis of time, on
6 the basis of a specific event, or on a combination of timing and event occur-
7 rences. If a specific error condition is detected, the device in which the
8 volatile memory resides may be automatically reinitialized, so that the corrupt
9 executable code is not used. The information management techniques may
10 be extended to other types of semi-permanent memory i.e., memory that is
11 susceptible to losses in the form of soft errors.

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